

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1953.

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CPYRGHT

RIGHT MAN FOR THE JOB

President Eisenhower has made an excellent choice in naming Allen W. Dulles as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. This is one of the most sensitive posts in the entire federal structure, for the job of C. I. A. is to receive and evaluate intelligence from abroad; and the wisdom and foresight of our own governmental policies must obviously be dependent in some degree on the efficiency of the C. I. A. in carrying out its task.

Allen Dulles is experienced in the broad field of foreign affairs, having been a member of the diplomatic service for a decade during and after the First World War (and in more recent years president of the Council on Foreign Relations here in New York). He is also experienced in the delicate field of secret intelligence, having served with distinction in the Office of Strategic Services during the Second World War. He is one of the relatively few Americans who have devoted a significant amount of their time to the study and operation of this complex subject. He was chairman of a special Presidential commission in 1948 that, after examining the role of the C. I. A. and its relationship to other governmental intelligence agencies, came up with a set of recommendations that have had their effect on our present intelligence structure.

Although he had gone back to his law practice at the close of the recent war, Mr. Dulles again accepted the call of public service and returned to Washington more than two years ago to devote his full time to the C. I. A., of which he has been deputy director for the past seventeen months. It is noteworthy that Mr. Dulles is a civilian; and as such it may not be too much to hope that he is taking this important post as a long-term if not permanent assignment. His appointment should prove a stimulus to that *esprit de corps* so necessary if the intelligence service is to develop, as it ought, on a career basis. The process has already begun, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, retiring C. I. A. chief, indicated the other day when he observed that the organization is building up a group of career officers that "in a few years will become the best in the world." The naming of a high-ranking Army officer as Mr. Dulles' deputy is also commendable in view of the close connection between the work of the C. I. A. and of the armed forces. Altogether, the outlook for a purposeful and imaginative development of our intelligence service is excellent.

Washington Star

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Constantine Brown:

Choice of Allen Dulles Is Wise

Main Weakness in CIA Has Been Changing Leadership;
New Director Is Willing to Stay as Long as Needed

Allen W. Dulles is slated to become director of the Central Intelligence Agency, succeeding Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, who was nominated by President Eisenhower to be Undersecretary of State.

The report of Dulles' prospective appointment has created a favorable impression in the Senate. It will be the first time since creation of the superintelligence agency that its leadership has been entrusted to an experienced civilian.

The previous directors, all uniformed men, were Admiral Sidney Souers, a naval reserve officer; Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, a West Pointer and presently the Air Chief of Staff; Rear Admiral Roscoe Hilenkoetter, an Annapolis graduate, and Gen. Smith, a professional soldier.

Dulles, who is a brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, has had a wide experience in operational intelligence. After spending 10 years in the Foreign Service he resigned to join the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell until the outbreak of the last war, when he joined Gen. "Wild Bill" Donovan's OSS. He was sent to Switzerland to handle the espionage and underground work in Germany and Switzerland.

Dulles' operations are little known to the public since their nature must remain even now a top secret. But he is credited as being the man who actually induced Gen. Kesselring, the commander of the Nazi forces on the Italian front, to start surrender negotiations with us. This caused an exchange of sharp notes between the late President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin, who protested that he was being double-crossed because he had not

been informed about those very secret negotiations. For the first and last time after we had become Russia's partner, President Roosevelt rebuked the Red marshal in strong language and received an apologetic communication from him.

The work done by Dulles during the critical war years was highly satisfactory. His agents, representing many nationalities but especially Germans and Italians who had "had enough," were keeping him posted with remarkable accuracy about the frustrated feelings among the top enemy leaders.

At the end of the war Dulles returned to his highly remunerative law practice but continued to be interested in intelligence. The late Secretary of Defense James Forrestal appointed him in 1948 as a member of a special commission for co-ordinating the intelligence services. Early in 1952, soon after Gen. Smith took over the CIA, Dulles was called to be his deputy, a position he still holds.

The future director of our most complex intelligence agency is giving up an income of about \$150,000 a year from his law practice for a Government salary of about \$15,000 because "the bug of intelligence has gotten into his blood stream." What appeals to many Congressmen, besides his being a civilian, is his willingness to pledge himself to remain in that position for as long as the Government wants him. Thus for the first time we may have a continuity in the directorship of the CIA.

The top-secret CIA has been under fire from Congress because the results it produced were not in proportion to the large operating costs. It was

also top heavy and had among its personnel some questionable characters. There is no doubt that the CIA made some serious mistakes and has often given the impression of being a haphazard organization. Some of its blunders have received deserved publicity; others have never reached the public.

But by and large, and considering that the CIA started from scratch less than seven years ago, its work has been fair. Its main drawback was the lack of continuity of leadership. Since 1946 when it was created there have been four different directors and each had his own organizational ideas.

Moreover, although the CIA was supposed to be an independent agency responsible directly to the President of the United States, it was in many instances under pressure from the Secretaries of State and Defense. An intelligence agency which has as many ramifications and duties as the CIA can function satisfactorily only if it has a permanent official at its head.

Our FBI has become world famous beyond any expectation because J. Edgar Hoover has remained its director for more than a quarter of a century. He thus has been able not only to put into effect his ideas but also to create a corps of loyal and devoted agents who place service to the country above personal interests. And the G-men are poorly paid.

The same loyalty and efficiency could be achieved in the CIA if the right man is placed at its head. Dulles may be that man. His record so far shows that he has done an excellent job whenever he has been in charge and had a free hand.

The Evening Star

A-10

FRIDAY, January 30, 1953

CPYRGHT

The CIA and Allen Dulles

President Eisenhower has done the expected thing in choosing Allen W. Dulles to succeed General Walter Bedell Smith as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The selection comes as no surprise, but is nevertheless gratifying, because Mr. Dulles has long been recognized as a man uniquely well qualified for the post—a hush-hush assignment of vital importance to the security of the Nation.

Apart from his prewar career as a successful lawyer, and his earlier diplomatic career from 1916 to 1926, Mr. Dulles—brother of the new Secretary of State—has been distinguished chiefly for his impressive work in the field of intelligence. Quietly efficient, he has established an outstanding record as a key figure in the European operations of the Office of Strategic Services during the Second World War, and more recently—since August, 1951—as deputy director of the CIA. Certainly, there are few if any American civilians who know as much as he does about so-called cloak-and-dagger techniques or who can match his qualifications for running the big and largely supersecret organization that is charged with gathering and evaluating for the country all kinds of information bearing upon the strengths, weaknesses and intentions of potential enemies—particularly the enemy behind the Iron Curtain.

The CIA is a relatively young agency. The United States, which used to feel safe behind the barriers of the Atlantic and Pacific, had no organization quite like it until the last war. With the advent of that war, however, our country awakened to the fact that it was sorely in need of modernizing its inadequate intelligence machinery. Today, although a number of flaws remain to be eliminated, the result is that we have ceased being amateurs in espionage, counterespionage and related activities. As General Smith has just observed, our work in this field—which actually consists mostly of the drudgery of painstaking analytical studies—is as good as that of any other nation, with the possible exception of the Soviet Union. Further, in his opinion, it should continue to show constant improvement because of the CIA's program aimed at developing a corps of career officers that "in a few years will become the best in the world." Considering the unprecedented dangers of the atomic age, American security requires nothing less than the best in that particular.

Mr. Dulles—whose nomination will be sent to the Senate as soon as General Smith is confirmed as Undersecretary of State—is admirably equipped to press forward with the improvement effort. Among other things, he is a good administrator, and if the CIA has deadwood and waste motion in it—as some critics have charged—there will be sound corrective action when he becomes the director. In any event, the Nation can be confident that its top intelligence organization will be effectively run in his experienced hands.

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New York: Herald
Tribune

Washington Post

New Head for the C. I. A.

President Eisenhower's announcement that he would appoint Mr. Allen Dulles to head the Central Intelligence Agency in place of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith when the latter is confirmed as Under Secretary of State, is cause for applause, although not for surprise. Mr. Dulles is General Smith's logical successor; he has been his deputy in the C. I. A. since 1951, and has been an important influence in shaping the policies of the organization. In World War II, Mr. Dulles made a brilliant record in charge of operations of the Office of Strategic Services in Central Europe, and he has the breadth of view, the appreciation of the human factors involved in intelligence work, as well as the technical experience to fit him for his new post.

The C. I. A. is one of the truly critical points of government in an age which is dominated by the aura of secrecy, espionage and conspiracy evoked by Soviet totalitarianism. The United States, because of tradition of open diplomacy and even more because of its geographical position, was very slow to give even military intelligence the status, the man power and the equipment which its importance justified. By World War II a number of excellent agencies for dealing with the various problems posed by undercover work—including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the O. S. S.—were developed. But to co-ordinate the activities of all the intelligence services needed to prepare against total war was another matter. The Russians have imposed secrecy on the most routine commercial and industrial statistics, so that a bill of lading or an agricultural report has taken on the color of military information, and none of the dusty files which government agencies habitually accumulate in peacetime may be without significance. Hence the C. I. A. was created as a clearinghouse for the evaluation and consolidation of intelligence from all sources.

To prevent this agency from being swamped by nonessentials, to bring both imagination and cold appraisal to the task of assaying the capabilities and intentions of the secretly malign Soviet empire, is a major responsibility. Mr. Dulles is an excellent choice to shoulder it.

The Other Dulles

Allen W. Dulles' identity has sometimes been blurred in that of his older brother, John Foster Dulles. But the younger Dulles has a personality and a distinction of his own. His knowledge of foreign affairs started in the diplomatic service, and he never lost that interest after he had deserted diplomacy for the law. This he practiced with the New York firm of which his brother was principal partner until 1949. But Allen Dulles made his name in another field—as an intelligence officer in the Second World War. Stationed in Switzerland, he did a notable piece of work, both as a sort of eye and ear of America on Germany, and as the instrument for the surrender of General Kesselring in Italy. Few men accomplished a bigger single service in the nonmilitary field.

Mr. Dulles has now been named to succeed Gen. Walter Bedell Smith as head of the Central Intelligence Agency. The appointment will bring to the National Security Council meetings a man who has been in charge of CIA's clandestine operations. Doubtless he will continue to supervise those operations as part of his larger job of directing the central intelligence service. Recently we made some observations on those operations. There are those who think that the work is an unmentionable as well as an unacknowledgeable, as the French put it—in spite of the fact that one official after another of late has been talking in public about subversive operations. As long as this is done, public comment will be inescapable, and, aside from that, it ought to be the subject of responsible comment so long as we have a free society.

The concern of this newspaper is that "black propaganda" shall not run away either with intelligence work or with diplomacy. This fear has arisen over several episodes. The one in Burma led to the resignation in disgust of one of the best and most respected of our career Ambassadors on the ground not only that he did not go along with the black diplomacy around him, but that he was kept in

ignorance of it. With two brothers in their present association, there should be less danger of one hand of Government not knowing what the other is doing abroad.

JAN 23 1953

Washington Post

Allen Dulles To Be New Head of CIA

By Marquis Childs

THIS CAPITAL WHICH has witnessed so much fierce infighting for power is soon to see a most interesting experiment in shared family responsibility. John Foster Dulles, the new Secretary of State, is now hard at work putting together his team of assistant secretaries and diplomats. Unless there is a last minute change of plan, John Foster's brother, Allen, will become head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In the five years of its existence the CIA has made a start toward becoming a powerful agency in the field of foreign policy although its activities are screened by close secrecy. Its primary function is the gathering of military and diplomatic intelligence from every corner of the world and appraising this intelligence for the benefit of top policy makers. Weekly CIA reports on the situation in the world have been going to President-elect Eisenhower since his nomination.

In addition the CIA initiates what is sometimes called "black propaganda." This activity—to throw communism off balance at strategic points by direct action—is even more hush-hush.

The present head of CIA is General Walter Bedell Smith, who is to be Undersecretary of State. Allen Dulles has been his chief assistant. To this assignment Allen, who is Foster's junior by five years, has brought imagination and zeal plus a willingness to adventure that has made some more conservative men in the Government extremely nervous.

When Smith moves over to the State Department, Dulles will become acting head of CIA. The present intention of Eisenhower and his planning staff is to appoint him head of that agency at a later date.

THIS SHOULD MAKE for the closest cooperation between State, where foreign policy is made, and CIA, which supplies the raw material for policy as well as acting in greatest secrecy as an instrumentality of policy. Both the brothers Dulles might be called "activists" in foreign policy. They have been skeptical of the passivity of containing communism.



Childs

Allen Dulles Is Reported Slated As Head of Central Intelligence

Secretary of State's Brother
Would Coordinate Secret
and Open Cold War

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Allen

W. Dulles of New York was reported today to be definitely slated for appointment by President Eisenhower as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, thus putting in the hands of two brothers the direction of open and secret foreign policy designed to win the "cold war" against communism.

Allen Dulles is the brother of John Foster Dulles, the new Secretary of State. He would take the place of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith as C. I. A. chief. General Smith is retiring from the Army, effective Feb. 1, and, as a civilian, will become Under Secretary of State under John Foster Dulles.

This series of shifts would give the C. I. A. and the State Department an interlocking relationship that should insure better coordination of the overseas activities of both agencies. There long has been criticism of both agencies because they did not always coincide on important foreign objectives and thus mobilize the full power of this Government toward achieving a common goal.

"First Line of Defense"

The Central Intelligence Agency often has been called the nation's first line of defense because it is the central collecting agency for receiving and evaluating American intelligence from abroad. Its director, in conjunction with other governmental officials, has the responsibility of advising the President and the National Security Council on the capabilities and intentions of the Soviet Union and its satellites in every part of the globe.

By law the C. I. A. operates under secrecy provisions unparalleled for any Government agency in time of peace, with Congress willing to provide or withhold funds largely because of the degree of confidence the agency head commands from a majority of the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Allen Dulles has been Deputy C. I. A. Director during the final seventeen months of the Truman Administration, and would have been recommended by General Smith as his successor whether the Republicans or the Democrats won the 1952 election. Although he played an active role in the 1948 campaign of Governor Dewey as the Republican Presidential nominee, Allen Dulles, like his brother, was acceptable to the Truman Administration for many key assignments.

He has been active in American intelligence activities for several years, having served during World



Allen W. Dulles

War II as European Director for the Office of Strategic Services with headquarters in neutral Switzerland, from which he played a major role in directing spies operating against both Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. In 1948, he was named to a special committee by the late James Forrestal, the first Secretary of Defense, to coordinate civilian and military intelligence.

Long a Diplomat

Born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1893, Allen Dulles is five years younger than his brother, the Secretary of State.

He was graduated from Princeton University in 1914 and studied law at George Washington University. Immediately after he left school, he taught English for one year at Allahabad, India. In 1916 he entered the diplomatic service of the State Department. His first post was in Vienna. Later he served at Berne, at the Paris Peace Conference at the end of World War I, and in the embassy at Berlin after the war.

He served for four years as Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs in the State Department, from 1922 to 1926, during the administrations of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and during this period participated in the general disarmament and naval limitation conferences at Geneva.

He left the State Department in 1926 to become associated with the New York law firm Sullivan and Cromwell. He returned to Government service when the Office of Strategic Services was organized by Maj. Gen. William Donovan. He returned to private law practice after the war, but came back to Washington for service with the C. I. A. in November, 1950. He has been Deputy C. I. A. Director since August, 1951.

CPYRGHT

Soviet Intelligence Job Held Easier Than America's

CPYRGHT

C.S.
Monitor
26 Jan 53

Washington
Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, retiring chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, says that with the possible exception of Russia's America's intelligence service is as good as any in the world.

General Smith said Soviet agencies have only to invest a three-cent stamp in order to get from an American company a free booklet telling all about the firm's operations and other data on the American scene. By contrast, he said, gathering information about what goes on behind the Communist Iron Curtain is a painstaking and expensive job.

To improve United States intelligence, he said, CIA is now developing a corps of career officers which "in a few years will become the best in the world."

"We are now about as good as any country in the world," he added, "with the possible exception of the Soviet Union."

General Smith's outline of United States intelligence work led off a three-day series of meetings by the National Security Commission of the American Legion. The sessions are designed to acquaint Legion leaders with current security problems at home and abroad.

Allen W. Dulles Named

Meanwhile President Eisenhower has added Allen W. Dulles, veteran diplomat, lawyer, and intelligence expert, to the team being formed to mastermind a cold war offensive against communism.

Mr. Dulles is a brother of Mr. Eisenhower's Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. He was designated by the President to be director of the Central Intelligence Agency—the supersecret organization charged with keeping up on developments behind the Iron Curtain.

The White House announced that the Dulles nomination will go to the Senate as soon as General Smith is confirmed as Undersecretary of State.

Mr. Dulles, who has been a well-known and popular figure in both the old and new administrations, is now deputy CIA chief; and to succeed him in that post, Mr. Eisenhower intends to designate Lt. Gen. Charles P. Cabell, now director of the staff which serves the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Defense Department.

Developing Pattern

The Dulles appointment had been expected since before the inauguration, when it became known that General Smith would move into the State Department as top policy man under John Foster Dulles. Nevertheless, it fits into a developing pattern of government organization to handle the cold war and move toward objectives which Mr. Eisenhower outlined during the campaign and in his inauguration speech. Allen Dulles, like his brother, has years of experience and preparation.

He was trained as a lawyer and eventually became associated with the New York firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, which also included John Foster Dulles.

However, the new CIA head spent the years from 1916 through 1926 in the diplomatic service, and had extensive experience in Europe.

During World War II he joined the Office of Strategic Services, which had the reputation of being a "cloak and dagger" outfit concerned with ferreting out enemy secrets and helping to outwit the enemy intelligence operators.

'What Will Russia Do?'

The CIA was established after World War II primarily to carry on the function of collecting, analyzing, and circulating to the President and a few other top officials the intelligence information available to the United States Government from all sources. Allen W. Dulles became deputy director of CIA in August, 1951.

Elaborating on United States intelligence work, General Smith said the biggest question his

agency has to answer is: "What is Russia likely to do in the coming year?"

He said he is asked this regularly every six months by the National Security Council—the top level strategy group which is headed by the President and includes the Secretaries of State and Defense.

The answer, he said, must be kept secret because of reasons of national security. But he said the CIA estimates are now good enough that they are highly valued by the government agencies which have to act on them.

General Smith also declined to say anything about his new job as Undersecretary of State. His nomination by President Eisenhower, under whom he served as chief of staff in Europe during World War II, is still awaiting Senate confirmation.

In telling about operations of the hush-hush CIA, he was careful to say that the United States does not bank heavily on the suspense-story type of undercover agent.

'Analytical Work'

"International espionage is the least productive of sources," he said. "I don't discount the possibility of a spy getting into Stalin's office in the Kremlin, and getting some secrets. But I don't think it's very likely."

Instead, he said, the CIA must depend mostly on "careful analytical work, which is actually drudgery."

General Smith did not comment on possible Communist spying inside the United States, which falls within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Republican Senators Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, who also addressed the meeting, spoke in favor of universal military training.

"Adequate preparedness is the possession of trained men and good equipment," Senator Bridges said. "I like to consider universal military training as training for security and for peace. I believe it is the American answer to the challenge of

Senator Martin said UMT should teach young men the processes of government as well as instructing them on how to defend themselves.

'Minimum Terms'

W. J. McNeil, Acting Secretary of Defense, and Brig. Gen. R. A. McClure, head of psychological warfare for the Army, were speakers at a closed afternoon session.

American Legion Commander Lewis K. Gough, who recently visited Korea, said that the United States "should present our enemy with our minimum terms of agreement for an honorable truce and establish a termination date for further negotiations."

"If he then continues to deal in deceit, treachery, and double-talk," he said, "then we should prepare to launch an offensive that will achieve victory, peace with honor, and punishment for the aggressor."

Among military tactics Mr. Gough recommended were preparation for attacks on the Chinese mainland, bombing above the Yalu River, and blockading of the China Coast.

The legion commander said he had submitted his recommendations to President Eisenhower, but did not disclose Mr. Eisenhower's reaction.



Associated Press
Allen W. Dulles, a brother of John Foster Dulles, new Secretary of State, has been named director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, former CIA chief, is moving up to the post of Undersecretary of State in the new regime.